

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of July 8, 2022, more than 993 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died has not changed and is 347, and the number of children wounded is more than 646.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories

The Russian forces shelled **Sloviansk** on the night of June 8. The rocket hit a private house. One woman died, reports the city head of Sloviansk, Vadym Lyakh.

Just the day before, occupiers killed six civilians in Donbas: in Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Avdiivka, Siversk, Pokrovsky, and Orlivka. Another 21 people were injured, the head of **Donetsk** Regional Military Administration (RMA) Pavlo Kyrylenko said. The National Police of Ukraine recorded 37 enemy shellings in the Donetsk Region on July 7.

Russian invaders are destroying crops in the **Donetsk Region**. Over the past 24 hours, as a result of enemy shelling, eight fires broke out in wheat fields in Kramatorsk, Pokrovsky and Bakhmut districts, State Emergency Service of Donetsk Region reported

Occupied **Sievierodonetsk** is on the brink of a humanitarian catastrophe. Up to 80% of housing in the city is destroyed, and there is no water, gas, or electricity. The occupiers are looting the surviving apartments, according to the head of the Luhansk RMA, Serhiy Haidai.

About 20 hectares of wheat burned as a result of an enemy strike in the **Zaporizhzhya Region**.

The 16-year-old son of Oleh Buryak, the head of the **Zaporizhzhya** administration, was released from Russian captivity. He was detained in April at a Russian checkpoint. The teenager said that for 48 days, he was held in solitary confinement in the pre-trial detention center and during interrogations. According to him, military and civilian prisoners were tortured and beaten there.

Ivan Fedoriv, the mayor of **Melitopol**, said that more than 500 residents of occupied Melitopol had been held hostage by the Russian occupiers in the last 4 months [since the Russian full-scale war and occupation of Melitopol]: "Some [of them] were released for money, two were taken to Crimea and convicted as terrorists, and some are tortured [to the point] that they cannot move on their own."

According to the Mariupol City Council, the Russian occupiers will not be able to start the heating season in **Mariupol**. People will have to either [live in] freezing [conditions] or leave. In the city, almost all [community] boiler stations are damaged. Some are completely destroyed. The repair of one [community] boiler station takes about one year. 50-70% of gas lines were also destroyed.

The heating [season] start would also require water [supply] and a large amount of electricity [supply]. The occupiers also have problems with this.

According to the mayor of **Mykolayiv**, Oleksandr Senkevich, to date, Russian invaders have caused more than UAH 633 million in damage to the city. In particular, shellings of Russian MLRS and rocket strikes partially damaged or completely destroyed:

- 48 educational institutions,
- 42 city utility facilities,
- 15 cultural [heritage] buildings,
- 12 healthcare facilities,
- 9 sports facilities,
- 3 social protection facilities,
- 28 other civil objects (trade facilities, pharmacies, private enterprises, etc.).

Civilian housing:

- 536 private houses damaged (36 destroyed to the ground),
- 409 high-rise [apartment] buildings (5 of them do not qualify for restoration, another 5 are under examination).

Civilian casualties:

- 121 people died (among them 1 child),
- 535 residents were injured of varying severity (among them 6 children).

Operational Situation

The 135th day of the strategic air-ground offensive operation of the Russian Federation Armed Forces against Ukraine continues ("Donbas Defense Operation" in the official Russian terminology). The enemy is trying to establish full control over the territory of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and maintain the land corridor with temporarily occupied Crimea; they are continuing their offensive in the east of Ukraine, attempting to defeat the Ukrainian Joint Forces.

Within its forward presence actions, the enemy shelled the areas of Vovkivka, Kindrativka, and Myropylyya of the Sumy region, and Mikhalchyna Sloboda of the Chernihiv region, and carried out airstrikes near Esmani and Myropylyya.

No significant changes have been recorded in the composition and activity of units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus in the border areas of the Brest and Gomel regions. The Republic of Belarus transferred the airfield "Zyabrivka" to the control of the Air Force of the Russian Federation.

The Russian military command continues to create special volunteer battalions to be sent to Ukraine. Thus, the Nizhny Novgorod region of the Russian Federation is forming the "volunteer" tank battalion as part of the ongoing trend of creating "volunteer" units in the Russian regions to participate in hostilities in Ukraine. The "Union of Russian Veterans of Afghanistan" is registering

volunteers for the Nizhny Novgorod tank battalion; the recruitment campaign was officially confirmed by the press service of the Western Military District.

The RF Ministry of Defense's statement about the alleged death of Ukrainian soldiers installing Ukrainian flags on Zmiiny (Snake) Island is false.

The morale of the personnel of the invasion forces remains low. Forced personnel mobilization in the Luhansk region's temporarily occupied territory continues. The conscripts have insufficient training and are not equipped with any means of personal ballistic protection. Currently, the shortage of units of the 2nd Army Corps of the 8th Combined Arms Army of RF Armed Forces is about eight thousand people.

Kharkiv direction

Zolochiv-Balakleya section: approximate length of combat line - 177 km, number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 10, an average width of combat area of one BTG - 17.7 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *north of Kharkiv - 7 BTGs from 1st and 6th armies, 11th Army Corps, and 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR,*
- *in the area of Malynivka - 3 BTGs from 29th and 36th armies,*
- *operational reserve of the grouping in the area of Olkhovatka, Russia: 9 BTGs from 1st and 20th armies and Airborne troops.*

Ukrainian troops repelled enemy assaults on Dementiivka and Sosnivka; the enemy retreated to their previously occupied positions.

The enemy continues to focus on holding occupied positions and preventing the advance of the Ukrainian Defense units to the state border. The enemy continues to conduct defensive operations. It shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas of Kharkiv, Mykilske, Lebyazhe, Udy, Dementiivka, Slatine, Mala Danylivka, Vesele, Kutuzivka, Verkhniy and Stary Saltiv, Petrivka, Ruski Tyshki, and Bayrak with artillery, anti-aircraft missiles, and tanks, and carried out an airstrike near Petrivka.

The enemy 80th "Arctic" separate motorized rifle brigade of the 14th army corps of the Russian Northern Fleet (permanent deployment base - Allakurtti) arrived in the area of Mykilske village (Belgorod region) in almost full capability. Its units are now organized in accordance with the battle arrays of the 138th separate motorized rifle brigade, which conducts combat operations in Peremoha- Fedorivka and Verkhniy Saltiv-Staryi Saltiv directions.

Kramatorsk direction

Balakleya - Kostiantynivka section: approximate length of the combat line - 300 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 54, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 5.6 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *in the area of Izyum - 20 BTGs from 1st, 20th, 35th, and 36th armies, 11th Army Corps, 106th airborne division,*
- *in the area of Lysychansk - 7 BTGs from 5th, 8th, and 41st armies, 2nd, and 7th brigades of Rosguard; 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR;*
- *in the area of Popasna - 17 BTGs from 1st, 5th, 8th, 41st, and 58th armies, 68th Army Corps, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR; reserve (in Starobilsk district) - 2nd, 41st armies, and 201st military base.*

Russian troops shelled Sulyhivka, Adamivka, Krasnopillia, Mazanivka, Dibrivne, Dolyna, Karnaukhivka, Volobuyivka, Khrestyshche, Husarivka, Chepil, Chervone, and Bohorodychne. They launched a missile attack on Kramatorsk and conducted airstrikes with assault and army aircraft near Dolyna. The enemy units are trying to bypass Barvinkove from the east and advance in the direction of the E40 Izyum - Slovyansk route and reach Slovyansk and Kramatorsk.

In the **Siversk** direction, Ukrainian units repulsed the advance of Russian troops in the direction of Hryhorivka and Verkhnyomayakyski. The enemy continued to advance from Lysychansk to the west in the direction of Siversk, and achieved minor successes near the border of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. Units of the so-called DPR went to the eastern outskirts of Spirne village. Battles continued around Verkhnyokamyanske, and the enemy achieved a partial success. The enemy shelled the areas of Siversk, Hryhorivka, Bilohorivka, Zolotarivka, Serebryanka, Verkhnyokamyanske, Zvanivka, Mayaky, and Rozdolivka with artillery, and carried out an airstrike in the area of Serebryanka.

In the Bakhmut direction, Ukrainian troops inflicted losses on the enemy when the enemy troops tried to improve their tactical position near Vershyna and Berestove. As a result, the enemy retreated in panic.

The enemy shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in Bakhmut, Spirne, Ivano-Daryivka, Berestove, Pokrovske, Vershyna, Volodymyrivka, Opytne, Toretsk, Zaytseve, Kodema, Klynove, Vyimka, Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, Soledar, Bakhmutsk, Mayorske, and New York. They also carried out airstrikes near Shumy, Vershyna, and the Vuhlehirsk power plant. Russian troops conducted combat operations in Pokrovsky, preparing for strikes on Ukrainian positions in Novoluhansky and at the Vuhledarsk power plant.

The Russian command is forming a grouping for an attack on Bakhmut: in Shumy and Mayorsk area, a BTG (consisting of the 336th separate marine brigade) is concentrated, and in the Novoluhansk region, another BTG (consisting of of the 40th separate marine brigade, with the support of the tank battalion "Diesel" of the 1st Army Corps) is positioned for an offensive to meet [and strenthen] the Russian troops, that are trying to capture Vershyna village.

Zaporizhzhya direction

Konstantynivka - Nikopol section: approximate length of the line of combat - 310 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 22, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 14 km; Deployed BTGs:

- *from 8th, 58th armies, Airborne troops, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR*

Mortars, tanks, barrel and rocket artillery shellings continue in the contact line. The enemy launched airstrikes near Vasylivka, Avdiyivka, Novoselivka, Vesele, Novomykhailivka, and Kamianske, and shelled Nikopol and Novopavlivka with artillery.

Units of the 42nd motorized rifle division and other military units of the 8th Combined Arms Army, supported by the detachments of the "Sparta" and "Kalmius" Russian proxy units, are conducting unsuccessful combat operations in the Vuhledar-Kurakhove area. This grouping is trying to advance to Maryinka and stop the advance of Ukrainian Defense Forces units in the direction of Dokuchaevsk and Volnovakha.

Ukrainian partisans in occupied Melitopol and its suburbs are increasingly attacking Russian railways. On July 7, the railway bridge between Novobohdanivka and Troitsky was blown up to complicate the logistics of the Russian grouping in the Zaporizhzhya region supplied from Crimea. The increasing reports of [Ukrainian] partisan actions confirm the organized activity of the resistance movement against the Russian occupation

Kherson direction

Nikopol - Stanislav section: approximate length of the battle line - 252 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 13, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 19 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *from 8th and 59th armies, 7th Air assault division, 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of so-called LPR*

The enemy is concentrating its efforts on preventing the offensive of the Ukrainian Defense Forces. It systematically shells Ukrainian troops' positions with artillery and tries to hold Novopetrivka and Arkhangelsk to sustain holding Vysokopillia. However, the tactical situation of the Russians is gradually deteriorating. The pressure of the Ukrainian Defense Forces on the flanks of the Russian tactical grouping is increasing, which will eventually lead to either the retreat of Russian units or the encirclement by Ukrainian forces of the enemy BTG, consolidated in Vysokopillia.

Russian forces tried to conduct several attacks in different directions to regain lost positions in the Kherson region. Still, Ukrainian units repulsed their recon attack efforts in Dobryanka, Myrolyubivka, and Potiomkine along the T2207 route north of the Kherson region.

Russian troops launched a missile strike with 12 cruise missiles at the Ukrainian maritime infrastructure in the cities of Mykolaiv and Ochakiv. Ukrainian aircraft and air defense forces intercepted a missile launched by a Russian Su-35 aircraft over the Odesa region.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area

Russian Black Sea Fleet (BSF) ships continue operations at sea to isolate the northwestern part of the Black Sea. The ships are located mainly along the coast of western and southern Crimea. The Admiral Makarov frigate, the flagship of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation, heads the grouping of surface forces. Two submarines (project 636.3) are at sea. Two Russian BSF ships patrol the Sea of Azov; one of them, a minesweeper, is searching for sea mines.

Up to 20 Russian fighter and bomber aircraft are on air combat duty. Five Russian missile carriers (two frigates, one missile corvette, and two submarines) are combat-ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is up to 32 Kalibr missiles.

All the large landing ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet are moored in the ports of Sevastopol and Novorossiysk, repairing and replenishing supplies. No signs of preparation and formation of landing forces are observed on the ships.

On the night of July 7, a group of the combined detachment of the 73rd Marine Center of Special Operations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine landed a group on Zmiiny Island. It examined the island, identified the remains of about 30 various enemy equipment and weapons, and hoisted the national flag of Ukraine. After that, the group left the island. Shortly after their withdrawal, the Russian Navy attacked the island with two cruise missiles and hit the island's pier. After that, Russian Su-30 and Su-24M aircraft additionally launched bomb and missile strikes on the ruins of the Island.

Russian troops continue to strike the ports of Odesa, Mykolaiv, and Ochakiv with missiles. Recently, there has been an increase in shelling by the "Smerch" MLRSs stationed at the Kinburn spit.

The mine situation in the western and central part of the Black Sea remains dangerous. More than 10 sea mines drifting on the surface have been detected since mid-March 2022. It is most likely that most of them were covertly planted by the Russian Federation to discredit Ukraine and block shipping to Ukrainian ports. The Russian Federation declares that a storm allegedly blew these mines off position from the coastal areas of the mine-laying of the Ukrainian Navy, which were announced in the warning to seafarers [NAVAREA III preview 0092/2022](#).

Meanwhile, the detected drifting mines have different origins, and do not belong to the mines supplied by the Ukrainian Navy. Russian auxiliary fleet ships and submarines of the Russian BSF are likely to be involved in the covert mine laying. In addition, up to 40,000 mines from the First and Second World Wars may be at the bottom of the Black Sea (western and northern coasts). The USSR alone laid about 11,000 sea mines from 1941-1944. After the collapse of the USSR, no demining activities of the coastal zones and ports of Ukraine were conducted. Every year, dozens of mines, shells, and other explosives were found and neutralized on the seabed during amateur diving, fishing, and underwater work.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 06.07 approximately amounted to Personnel - almost 36,900 people (+250);

Tanks - 1,637 (+35);
Armored combat vehicles - 3,811 (+14);
Operational tactical missile systems - 4 (0);
Artillery systems - 828 (+13);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 247 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 107 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2,685 (+20);
Aircraft - 217 (0);
Helicopters - 187 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 669 (+2);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 155 (+2);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news:

Almost 1 million of Ukrainian citizens stood up to defend Ukraine against the [Russian] aggressor, Defense Minister of Ukraine, Oleksiy Reznikov, said at the Forbes conference "Building together": "Up to 700,000 people mobilized to the Armed Forces, border guards - up to 60,000, National Guard - up to 90,000, National Police - up to 100,000."

In Ukraine, farmers have started harvesting early grain and leguminous crops in almost all regions of the country and have already threshed 1.1 million tons of grain. This was reported by the press service of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. "In practically all regions, farmers have started harvesting early grain and leguminous crops, which was carried out on an area of 417.3 thousand hectares," the message says.

In June, 86% of Kyiv enterprises resumed work. This was reported by the Department of Economy and Investments of the Kyiv administration. The share of non-working enterprises in the capital decreased to 14%. Back in March, this figure was 32%.

Canada will transfer 39 armored vehicles produced by General Dynamics to Ukraine. The equipment can be used as sanitary, repair and evacuation vehicles, as well as for the transportation of troops. This is part of a package of 500 million Canadian dollars provided in military support for Ukraine, which was provided for in the budget back in April, said Canadian Minister of Defense, Anita Anand, Reuters reports.

International diplomatic aspect:

As expected, appearances and non-verbal communications have been running high at the G20 Foreign ministers meeting. Sergey Lavrov walked out of the proceedings at least twice, aiming not to hear the criticism of the German and Ukrainian foreign ministers. In return, he won't appear in 'a family photo' that was called off by many foreign ministers who didn't want to appear captured in a photo-op with Lavrov, who justifies the war of aggression. Indonesian

Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi urged the group to overcome mistrust for the sake of the world that faces multiple challenges, including Ukraine. “The ripple effects are being felt globally on food, on energy and physical space,” Marsudi said. Antony Blinken accused Moscow of blocking millions of tons of grain in Ukrainian ports and causing food insecurity worldwide.

“It’s obvious that they used the G-20 for goals that weren’t envisaged when it was created,” Lavrov justified his behaviour, ignoring appeals.

Russia is set to use global hunger as a weapon against the West, and the Russian propaganda works as the developing world mostly blames the West for the food crisis.

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